

with an escort of 15 men, was attacked on August 1 on the road between San Miguel de Mayuma and San Isidro by an armed band of insurgents reported to be 350 strong. The entire party was killed, wounded or captured. The wounded were sent to San Isidro with a note from Lacuna Maraimo announcing that the prisoners would be well treated." To this information is added an Associated Press dispatch of July 13 from Manila, which, coming through the mails, was not published here until the 8th. It describes the Filipinos as troublesome in the vicinity of Cayagan, on the island of Mindanao. They were so troublesome, indeed, at the time of the dispatch that the necessity of strengthening the American force at that point was feared.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports, given out in detail at Washington on August 9, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....	1,847..
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. 42	
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900 .....	305
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Total Deaths since July 1, 1898..	2,194
Wounded .....	2,202
Captured .....	10
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Total casualties since July 1, 1898..	4,406
Total casualties reported last week .....	4,333
Total deaths reported last week....	2,134

A further step looking to civil government in the midst of this fighting is promised for September 1. It is announced that on that day the president's commission, headed by Judge Taft, will turn itself into the legislative body of the Philippines, assuming control of the financial, judicial, educational and other legislative affairs of the islands, and making appointments of judges and other officials. Gen. MacArthur is to be the executive head of the system, to enforce the laws of the commission.

In South Africa, the other seat of war, there are reports through British channels of the complete disintegration of the Boer forces. These reports lack confirmation. But it appears that 750 more Boers surrendered on the 2d in addition to the 986 and the 1,200 reported last week; and it seemed that on the 5th Chris-

tian de Wet, the Boer general, was so completely surrounded near Reitz, in the Orange Free State, that escape was impossible, but on the 6th he did escape and at latest accounts had crossed the Vaal river to the north and was being pursued by Methuen. Lord Roberts reported on the 6th that Harrismith, to the southeast of Reitz, had surrendered to the British on the 4th; and on the 7th he reported his fear that the British garrison at Elands river had been captured.

On the 7th mail advices from Cape Town were published here, giving extended accounts of the first Afrikaner people's congress, held on the 31st of May, at Graaf Reinet, in Cape Colony. The resolutions adopted were as follows in their important particulars:

That a settlement of the South African situation on the following basis would prove a blessing to South Africa and the empire—namely, that the two republics should have their unqualified independence; that the colonies should have the right to enter into treaties of obligatory arbitration with the republics for the settlement of all disputes affecting the internal affairs of the South African continent; that the colony, and any other colony so desiring it, should have a voice in the selection of its governor. . . . That a settlement on the above basis would make the majority of the people who have made South Africa their home the warm friends and staunch allies of the British empire, and that in no other way known to us can that end now be attained. . . . That such a settlement would make it as unnecessary for the republics as for the empire to maintain standing military forces in South Africa, seeing that the independence of the republics would no longer be threatened, and that, in the event of a foreign invasion of British South African territory, the citizens of the republics as well as the colonists would be prepared to repel the attack. . . .

That it is the opinion of the majority of Cape Colonists that the chief and most immediate cause of this war was the unwarrantable and intolerable interference by the British ministry at London in the internal affairs of the South African republic. . . . Were the two South African republics now to be definitely annexed after the repeated declarations by her majesty's ministers, both before and during the early part of the war, that their policy in no way threatened the independence of the republics, nothing but the restoration of independence could restore the confidence of the majority of Cape Colonists in British good gov-

ernment and in British justice and honor. . . . Were the republics annexed, the majority of Cape Colonists would feel themselves bound morally to work unceasingly by every right and lawful means for the restoration of independence to the republics, and to make that end their first political object. . . . We, on behalf of the majority of Cape Colonists, do hereby declare our solemn and profound conviction that the annexation of the two South African republics would be disastrous to the peace and welfare of South Africa and of the empire as a whole.

The attitude of the British ministry towards this question of annexation was indicated in the house of commons on the 7th by Secretary Chamberlain. In reply to a question he said he had already made himself acquainted with the views of Canada and Australia in regard to the main points of the South African settlement, and added that they were completely in accord with the British ministry as to the necessity for the annexation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to the British empire and the establishment of a government supported by a military force, with the ultimate purpose of establishing representative self-government. And on the 8th in the speech from the throne proroguing parliament, the queen was made to formally confirm Chamberlain's policy. She said:

Believing the continued independence of the republics to be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Free State as a first step to the union of the races under an institution which may in time be developed so as to secure equal rights and privileges in South Africa.

In American politics the supreme event of the week's news was the formal notification by the democratic party to Bryan and Stevenson of their nomination for president and vice president respectively. The notification was made at Indianapolis on the 8th. The candidates had met the day before at Chicago, where they received an informal popular welcome, and proceeded to Indianapolis, arriving there the same evening. Upon receiving on the 8th the tender of the nomination made in behalf of the party by Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, Mr. Bryan accepted in a carefully prepared, eloquent and statesmanlike speech, which he de-